who treated me with great cordiality and not by detachments. absence.

GRANT'S REFUSAL TO GO TO MEXICO.

I informed him that Gen. Grant would not go, and he seemed amazed He said that it was generally understood that Gen. Grant construed the occupation of the territories of our neighbor, Mexico, by French troops, and the establishment of an Empire therein, with an Austrian Prince at its head, as hostile to Republican America, and that the Administration had arranged with the French Government for the withdrawal of Bazaine's troops, which would leave the country free for the Presidentelect Juarez to reoccupy the City of Mexico, etc.; that Mr. Campbell had been accredited to Juarez, and the fact that he was accompanied by so distinguished a soldier as Gen. Grant would emphasize the act of the United States.

I simply reiterated that Gen. Grant would not go, and that he (Mr. Johnson) could not afford to quarrel with bim at that time. I further argued that Gen. Grant was at the moment engaged on the most delicate and difficult task of reorganizing the Army under the act of July 28, 1866; that if the real object munication with President Juarez, supposed to be at El Paso or Monterey, either Gen. Hancock, whose command embraced New Mexico, or Gen. Sheridan, whose command included Texas, could fulfill the object perfectly; or, in Gen. Grant.

"Certainly," answered the President; "if you will go, that will answer per-

SHREMAN TAKES THE MISSION.

The instructions of the Secretary of been already prepared and printed, and country." the following letter passed:

EXECUTIVE MANSON,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1866. will please relieve him, and assign them in all respects to William T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United in the performance of his duties, you will furnish him with a copy of your special orders to Gen. Grant made in compliance therein mentioned.

The Lieutenant-General will proceed to the execution of his duties without delay. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON. To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary

for a prolonged absence, as also to com- Grande frontier. municate with Mr. Campbell, who was On Sunday, Dec. 9, we were all at still at his home in Hamilton, O.

in New York, Nov. 8, he accompanied tenants, who developed to us the general and I by my Aid, Col. Audenried.

sea next day, making for Havana and asked of us no assistance, except the loan now a lawyer of Pitisfield, was shot through side of Sandy Hook, I explained to camp equipage. Capt. Alden that my mission was ended, It was agreed that Mr. Campbell because I believed by substituting my- should, as soon as he could get his bagself for Gen. Grant I had prevented a gage off the Susquehanna, return to serious quarrel between him and the Matamoras, and thence proceed to Mon-

with nothing to vary the monotony of States to the Republic of Mexico. Mean-20 men from open boats, who had just that we were delayed some days at Braabandoned a propeller bound from zos; but in due time Mr. Campbell got Baltimore to Charleston, which found his baggage, and we regained the deck | commanding, saw the charge, and poured hot | ered. The sea was very rough, but by of the Susquehanna, which got up steam shot into them. There were heaps and heaps the personal skill and supervision of and started for New Orleans. Capt. Alden every soul reached our deck | We reached New Orleans Dec. 20, handsomely entertained, especially by the following dispatch: Senor Aldama, who took us by rail to his sugar-estates at Santa Rosa, and back by Matanzas.

SITUATION AT VERA CRUZ.

We took our departure thence on the 25th, and anchored under Isla Verde, off Vera Cruz, on the 29th.

Everything about Vera Cruz indicated the purpose of the French to withdraw, and also that the Emperor Maximilian would precede them, for the Austrian frigate Dandolo was in port, and an Austrian bark, on which were received, according to the report of | portance. our Consul, Mr. Lane, as many as 1,100 packages of private furniture to be transferred to Miramar, Maximilian's but had nothing to tell of the least im-

who visited the Susquehanna from the not found Juarez at all. in Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Campbell, good terms with President Johnson, and gold fields of the North.

quences. He manifested much feeling, of Oct. 25, 1866, it looked to me that, with several of his associates in the Cabinet. By Christmas I was back in St. FIGHTING THEM OVER I then went to President Johnson, time before November, 1867, all at once, Louis.

come; that Gen. Grant was about to go | the City of Mexico the fact of our to Mexico en business of importance, arrival, and he sent me a most courteous and he wanted me at Washington to and pressing invitation to come up to Civil Office" on the 2d of March, 1867 command the Army in Gen. Grant's the city; but, as we were accredited to the Government of Juarez, it was considered undiplomatic to establish friendly | Revised Statutes, reads thus: relations with the existing authorities. Meantime we could not hear a word of Juarez, and concluded to search for him | may be appointed, by and with the adalong the coast northward.

July, 1872, learning that Gen. Bazaine | therein, shall be entitled to hold such army and post at Metz, in 1870, I appointed, unless sooner removed by and Cruz in 1866. I inquired of President | advice and consent of a successor in his the Marshal. He answered that it would | vided." be very acceptable, no doubt, but sugwhich I did, and he promptly assented. stances of which I must treat. He says:

a high garden wall, at the front gate or | declined. The President a week after a military guard. We were shown to a Grant, General-in-Chief of the Army, good room on the second floor, where was | to exercise the functions. seated the Marshal in military half-dress, "This continued until Jan. 13, 1868, endeavored to convey my sense of his room, saying: State, that I could be easier spared than or even of an intelligent explanation, at delivered the key of his room to Mr. the time. He spoke of the whole Mexi- Stanton." can business as a "sad affair," that the Empire necessarily fell with the result of our civil war, and that poor Maximilian was sacrificed to his own high sense of

While on board the Susquehanna, on State, W. H. Seward, to Hon. Lewis D. the 1st day of December, 1866, we re- 6th Me. battery (brass pieces), 4th Me., Campbell, Minister to Mexico, dated ceived the proclamation made by the Oct. 25, 1866; a letter from President Emperor Maximilian at Orizaba, in Johnson to Secretary of War Stanton, which, notwithstanding the near withdated Oct. 26, 1866; and the letter of drawal of the French troops, he declared Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, his purpose to remain and "shed the last to Gen. Grant, dated Oct. 27, had drop of his blood in defense of his dear

the originals or copies were furnished | Undoubtedly many of the most subme. But on the 30th of October, 1866, stantial people of Mexico, having lost all faith in the stability of the native Government, had committed themselves to what they considered the more stable SIR: Gen. Ulysses S. Grant having found Government of Maximilian, and Maxiit inconvenient to assume the duties specified | milian, a man of honor, concluded at in my letter to you of the 26th inst., you the last moment he could not abandon them. The consequence was his death.

Failing to hear of Juarez, we steamed States. By way of guiding Gen. Sherman up the coast to the Island of Lobos, and on to Tampico, off which we found the United States steamer Paul Jones, which, with my letter of the 26th inst., together drawing less water than the Susquehanna, with a copy of the instructions of the Secre- carried us over the bar to the city, then tary of State to Lewis D. Campbell, esq., in possession of the Liberal party, which recognized Juarez as their constitutional Brazos Santiago, Dec. 7.

Going ashore in small boats, we found At the Navy Department I learned a railroad, under the management of Our first shot blew up one of their am- did not do about all of it. that the United States ship Susquehanna, Gen. J. R. West, now one of the Com- munition chests. The rebels firing down Capt. Alden, was fitting out in New missioners of the City of Washington, York for the use of this mission, and | who sent us up to Brownsville, Tex. We that there would be time for me to re- met on the way Gen. Sheridan, returnturn to St. Louis to make arrangements ing from a tour of inspection of the Rio depressed the muzzles of their guns, and a

Matamoras, Mexico, where we met Gen. | ing the ground in deep furrows. By correspondence we agreed to meet | Escobedo, one of Juarez's trusty lieuby Mr. Plumb, Secretary of Legation, plan agreed on for the overthrow of the Empire, and the re-establishment of the horse shot under him; Private Philips, of We embarked Nov. 10, and went to Republican Government of Mexico. He Augusta, had his head shot off; Serg't Davis, Vera Cruz, and, as soon as we were out- of some arms, ammunition, clothing, and

Administration, which was unnecessary. terey, to be received by Juarez in person We reached Havana on the 18th, as the accredited Minister of the United

safely, and was carried to our Consul at whence I reported fully everything to the battle of Cedar Creek, and 11th Me. played an important part in the Havana. At Havana we were very Gen. Grant, and on the 21st received through his body, pinned up to a tree. Near their total casualties of all kinds were only last eventful campaign that ended in the button is of gold, set in the onyx.

> Washington, Dec. 21, 1866. Lieut-Gen. Sherman, New Orleans: mitted to the President. You are authorized | was lying a soldier with his jaw shot off. to proceed to St. Louis at your convenience. Your proceedings in the special and delicate terrible field,-ABIEL CHANDLER, jr., duties assigned you are cordially approved Bethel, Me. by the President and Cabinet and this De-EDWIN M. STANTON. partment.

And on the same day I received this dispatch:

Galveston, Dec. 21, 1866. To Gen. SHERMAN, or Gen. SHERIDAN: Will be in New Orleans to-morrow. Wish to see you both on arrival, on matters of im-

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico. Mr. Campbell arrived on the 22d, portance, save that he was generally

French Commodore, Clouet, told me, I am sure this whole movement was volved in these Winter trips over trackless without reserve, that, if we had delayed got up for the purpose of getting Gen. eight days more, we would have found | Grant away from Washington, on the Maximilian gone. Gen. Bazaine was pretext of his known antagonism to the reported to be in the City of Mexico French occupation of Mexico, because with about 28,000 French troops; but he was looming up as a candidate for and is very positive in the advice he gives instead of leaving Mexico in three detach- President, and nobody understood the to comrades, and, as he could have no in- After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsapaments, viz, November, 1866, March, animus and purpose better than did Mr. 1867, and November, 1867, as described | Stanton. He himself was not then on

quences. He manifested much feeling, of Oct. 25, 1866, it looked to me that, with several of his associates in the Cabi-

By this time the conflict between and said that he was very glad I had | Lieut. Clarin telegraphed Bazaine at | President Johnson and Congress had become open and unconcealed. Congress passed the bill known as the "Tenure of (over the President's veto), the first clause of which, now section 1767 of the

"Every person who holds any civil office to which he has been or hereafter vice and consent of the Senate, and who (When I was in Versailles, France, shall have become duly qualified to act was in arrest for the surrender of his office during the term for which he was wanted to call on him to thank him for with the advice and consent of the Senhis courteous invitation to me at Vera | ate, or by the appointment with the like Thiers if I could with propriety call on place, except as herein otherwise pro-

Gen. E. D. Townsend, in his "Anecgested for form's sake that I should con- dotes of the Civil War," states tersely sult the Minister of War, Gen. de Cissey, and correctly the preliminary circum-

Accordingly, I called with my Aid, "On Monday morning, Aug. 5, 1867, Col. Audenried, on Marshal Bazaine, President Johnson invited Mr. Stanton who occupied a small, two-story stone to resign as Secretary of War. Under house at Versailles, in an inclosure with the tenure-of-civil-office law Mr. Stanton door of which was a lodge, in which was suspended him, and appointed Gen.

with large head, full face, short neck, when according to the law the Senate was to put Mr. Campbell in official com- and evidently a man of strong physique. passed a resolution not sustaining the He did not speak English, but spoke President's action. The next morning Spanish perfectly. We managed to Gen. Grant came to my office and carry on a conversation in which I handed me the key of the Secretary's

politeness in inviting me so cordially up | "'I am to be found over at my office to the City of Mexico, and my regret at Army Headquarters. I was served that the peculiar duty on which I was | with a copy of the Senate resolution last proving satisfactory to the Secretary of engaged did not admit of a compliance, evening. I then went up-stairs and

[To be continued.]

A BATTERYMAN AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN Grape and Capister Dealt Out Destruction

On That August Day. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The and another battery went into action Aug.



President, but of Juarez and his where- SERVING A GUN AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN. abouts we could not hear a word; so we 9, 1862, in a cornfield on the east side of continued up the coast and anchored off | Cedar Mountain. Rebel batteries were posted

hill, most of their shots passed over our heads in the forest in our rear, cutting off limbs and trees as if pipe-stems.

Some Johany rebel saw the mistake, change took place. Their shots fell short of their mark, striking the ground in the cornfield, throwing dust in our faces, plow-

During the engagement from 3 p. m. until 10 p. m. we had 10 horses killed; the position. ax e to our gun-carriage cut off by a cannonball. Serg't Robinson, of Bethel, had his Bethel, was wounded.

we were ordered to the rear. Just as our batteries were retiring James A. Patterson | letter was the "last straw," and has called and I saw a soldier in blue advancing on his out this remonstrance from me. hands and knees, shot through his body. We of Johnnies on the ground. The Johnnies were driven back by infantry. The next day ing up against the rails, and as if in the act | was 2,215, and that of the Nineteenth Corps, of taking aim to fire, was a soldier, shot | 2,488. through his head. I took hold of his coat Your telegram of yesterday has been sub- collar and he fell over. Under a big bowlder Many other sad sights I witnessed on that

> TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

Stay Away from Klondike This Winter,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is in receipt of a letter from Comrade W. T. Allender, Lieutenant, 7th Tenn. Cav., in which he says: "Please say to comrades and all others who are going to Klondike to stay away from Alaska until March 1, 1898. They cannot get in. I am here on the scene of action. I have seen the most heroic efforts result in Lieut. Clarin, of the French nary, disgusted with the whole thing, and had dismal failure. There is no possibility of the expeditions now on the way to succeed. Loss of money, health, and life, even, are inwastes of snow and ice. The experienced, through the blood, eradicates the impurity hardy oldtimer does not willingly face the blizzards of the Pass from now until the

above date." Comrade Allender writes from Juneau. by those contemplating an excursion to the

The tradesman whe resorts to imitation and substitution deserves no consideration. Show him none. Get what you ask for when you go

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

The Editor would be glad to receive from the veterans (Volunteers and Regulars) articles of from 500 to 1,000 words, written exclusively for THE Fighting Them Over department. The subjects should be of interest to veterans in general, and treated with especial regard for historical accuracy of statement. Narratives of the behavior of some particular regiment, brigade, or division on some field whereon it distinguished itself, in some campaign in which it took a prominent part, in some siege wherein it acted offensively or defensively; reminiscences of prison life, the march, the battle or the camp-all such are solicited. The naval veterans are invited to give narratives of their service in various enterprises. The Editor also de-sires for publication outside of the Fighting Them Over columns true, dramatic sketches of personal adventure, or of humorous incident, connected with wartime service. Articles will receive prompt consideration, and if available be inserted. Stamps should be inclosed if it is desired that the manuscript be returned if unavailable.]

THE CEDAR CREEK CONTROVERSY.

Events of That Fateful Day Reviewed

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The battle of Cedar Creek, Va., made memorable by its

I presume no battle of the war has been so grossly misrepresented as this. It is commendable in anyone to desire to perregiment or corps, and one may be excuspart taken by his organization, but much that is written is inexcusable.

the cavalry and artillery, were composed of | the pike. men tried and true. The Eighth Corps was made up of regiments from Massachusetts, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, that had done valiant service under Gen. Crook. The Nineteenth Corps, comprising a part

of the old Nineteenth and part of the Thirteenth Corps, was composed of regiments from Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hamp-hire, Iowa, and Indiana, and were the peers of any men in the service.

The Sixth Corps was composed of regiments from New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Vermont, Maryland, and will deny.

the same localities-were neighbors at home. They were of equal bravery, and of equal aptitude for doing the right thing at the right time. The man who thinks his regiment, brigade, or division was the all-imrade seems to have an idea that the small part of the conflict which came under his observation was the pivot of operations, and the command in which he fought charged of other commands.

Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps. was severely wounded in the early morning. I was left upon the battlefield when our forces retreated, together with all the severely wounded along the lines formed by the Nineteenth Corps in the early morning, but was retaken when the rebels were

I therefore know something of the battle, having lain upon the battlefield all day, and upon the ground which was fought over both ways. I was taken to a hospital at Baltimore, Md., and had bat just entered when I heard a Sixth Corps man telling that the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps had "run half-way back to Harper's Ferry," and that his corps had done all the fighting. This idea seems still to prevail to a great | whit better. Neither could the Sixth have

extent among our Sixth Corps comrades. in the woods on top of Cedar Mountain | Lately, however, it seems to have settled three-fourths of a mile away. Our batteries down to a question as to whether or not

This error apparently arises from the fact that Gen. Sheridan stated that when he arrived upon the scene the only forces in action were Getty's Division and a portion of the cavalry. This, however, applied to could not endure it and until retreat was that particular time, and no other. As a almost cut off. matter of fact, at that time Early had ceased to be aggressive, and was seeking only to hold what he had gained; and he so stated in his report. Desperate fighting, however, was required to compel him to relinquish his

claimed that the day was saved by Col. Lowell's Brigade of Cavalry, assisted to some extent by the Sixth Corps; also, that the Nineteenth Corps did no fighting at all. his leg; Lieut. Bangs, of Augusta, was des He states that "the Nineteenth Corps canperately wounded, and Capt. Rebertson, of not be said to have opposed the enemy, as others equally deserving .- T. E. BLANCHtheir camps were surprised in the early ARD, Pierre, S. D. After our six guns had fired each 125 balls, morning, those escaping going pell-mell down the Valley toward Winchester." This

It is now 33 years since that memorable picked him up. While taking him to the day, and it is about time this nonsense rear a rebel cheer reached us. Looking should stop. The charge of Lowell's Brigade back we saw coming through the cornfield | through Middletown against the foe, already two lines of rebels charging upon our bat- in flight, is much magnified by Comrade an ordinary sea-voyage, except off time the weather off the coast was stormy, teries. They were the T gers. Their bayonets Flournoy, as he says it was that charge Hatteras we picked up one woman and and the Susquehanna parted a cable, so glittered in the sunlight. Just then we which drove Early forever from the Valley; saw them lift their muskets and take aim at the retreating boys. Didn't the bullets fly! while, as a matter of fact, Early gathered the retreating boys. Didn't the bullets fly! his army together after the battle of Cedar the b The 6th Me. battery, Capt. McGilvery | Creek, and it was not until the following February that Sheridan, after a hard-fought battle at Waynesboro, succeeded in driving Early from the Valley.

Why, Comrade Flournoy, the entire cavwe were detailed to bury the dead. I saw on alry branch of the service had only 25

> The Sixth Corps had three divisions, consisting of 47 regiments. The Nineteenth had two divisions, consisting of 38 regiments. Aside from killed and wounded, the casualties of the Sixth Corps were 294, and of the Nineteenth, 893. I should like to inquire of my enthusiastic cavalry comrade what the Nineteenth Corps was doing while it was losing more men than the Sixth Corps and all of the cavalry forces combined, having nine less regiments than the Sixth? What are the facts? In the first place the camp of the Nineteenth Corps was not sur-

Constitutional Disease And Requires a

Constitutional Remedy Like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working which causes and promotes the disease, and

soon effects a permanent cure. "I was afflicted with catarrh, and every little draught would cause me to take cold. centive to give out false information, his rilla I was strengthened and am in better warning should be taken beyond question | health than I have ever been before." JOHN ALBERT, 79 James St., New York City, N. Y. men."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. | little in front of our line.

the extent that it was not expecting an

It is true that the camp of the Nineteenth Corps was plundered, but it was because the men were marched out to the front to fight, to retreat they were obliged to abandon their camp. Had they looked after their instead of marching out to meet the enemy, NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and for publication in the they would have lost nothing, but it would | Later we learned that we had encountered have been a sorry day for the Sixth Corps and the cavalry.

On the evening of Oct. 18 the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, received orders to be ready at daybreak on the morning of the 19th to move out on a reconnoissance. The Fourth Brigade, camp- From Alert Comrades Along the ed immediately behind the Second Brigade, had received orders to be in line under arms at 5 on the morning of the 19th, and to move immediately into the breastworks occupied by the Second Brigade as soon as it marched

breakfasts, and were in line awaiting orders | Cav., attempts to answer the inquiry of both pass and money. He then resolved to first shot was fired that morning. The arms more than 30 minutes when the first | service was the First Brigade, First Division, shot was heard in front of the Eighth Corps. | Nineteenth Corps, so completely demoralized at once. Had Gen. Wright quickly compre- Flournoy." disastrous beginning and triumphant end- hended the nature of the attack we might ing, is still being fought in THE NATIONAL have been moved 20 minutes earlier than we were. I well remember the uneasiness of our Colonel as he waited for orders.

Our brigade was ordered by the left flank over the pike, and formed a line whose right petuate the deeds of valor of his particular | rested on or near the pike, and extended in an easterly direction toward the camp of able, perhaps, for giving a roseate hue to the | Crook's Second Division, so as to meet Kershaw's forces, which had fallen upon the First Division of the Eighth Corps. Two The troops participating, consisting of the regiments of the Second Brigade were sent Sixth, Eighth, and Nineteenth Corps, with | to support the batteries located at and near

Gen. McMillen, commanding the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in his report New York, Ohio, Connecticut, Maryland, says that he ordered out his Second Brigade to the left of Grover (Second Division), and that it fought there until it lost nearly onethird of its numbers, and only retreated when overwhelmed and flanked. He also says that his First Brigade held the hill as long as possible. The remaining portions of the Nineteenth defended the breastworks against the column advancing by the pike road from Hupp's Hill.

The Nineteenth Corps had therefore to meet first the fire of the victorious Kershaw after he routed the First Division of the Eighth Corps, including the artillery there Ohio. That they were good fighters no one captured; second, the attack from the infantry column and artillery advancing by Neill writes that the 3d Ohio, 6th Ohio, and he is interested in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. These troops, as will be seen, were from the pike road, and lastly the troops of Gen. Gordon, a lyancing parallel to the pike and at right angles with our breastworks. The day was just breaking as Gen. Gordon

advanced and overwhelmed the left flank, doubling it down and forcing it back, but portant factor in that battle knows but the fog was so dense that it was difficult to little in relation to the same. Many a com- distinguish between the rebel flag and our own when they were within a few hundred feet of us. I was wounded near the pike and far in

advance of the Nineteenth Corps camps, and | Frostburg, Allegany County, Md. Comrade | and drove the enemy at any point that it is many others were wounded out on that adentitled to credit for the victory, regardless vance line; quite a crowd of them were Md. He says he was born in West Heath, gathered at the point where I fell and re- I Ireland, in 1788. He was 10 years old when I belonged to Co. A, 24th Iowa, Fourth mained during the day, as the rebels were his countrymen took up arms for liberty, kept busy attending to their own wounded in November, 1798. He has talked with and gave us little attention.

> Corps was camped to our right and rear, and | Comrade Welsh was on the Hunter raid, nearly the entire cavalry force of the army and says the time does not seem so long ago, the hardest fighting. He may have been was encamped still farther to the right and In coming direct to the pike they struck it from one to two miles back of the point

of attack. They had plenty of time to form their lines and meet the enemy face to face coming from one direction instead of three, and not upon their flank. The Sixth Corps fought nobly. It did just as well as the Ninetcenth would have done under the same conditions, but not a

done better than the Nineteenth under the same circumstances. The Nineteenth stemmed for some time Getty's Division and a brigade of cavalry | the terrible tide, under the most adverse circumstances, under a galling infantry fire from three directions, in addition to the concentrated fire of all of Early's artillery from the pike road and that of the captured Eighth Corps artillery, until flesh and blood

Besides the foregoing, if history speaks correctly, the Nineteenth did its share of fighting after the lines were reformed near Middletown, Getty's Division occupied a very important point in the line and fought hero cally. It did just as well as our divis-In the issue of Oct. 21 Comrade Flournoy | ion (Grover's) could have done at the same place and under the same conditions, but no

I am willing that everyone should have his proper meed of praise, but let's stop this attempt to snatch laurels from the brows of

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrb, Asthma and all Throat and for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints Having tested its wonderful curative powers in housands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent

FRIENDS OR FOES?

A Critical Moment When Two Regiments Faced Each Other in Darkness.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The old at Appomattox. Its long forced marches are a matter of history, but while life lasts the experiences of those last few days will ever be vivid in the minds of the survivors. All night long of March 27 we marched. With little rest we continued through the day of March 28 and the night following. Rain fell in torrents, mud was knee deep, and the roads were so dark that often men ran against trees, fell over rocks or into ravines at the side of the beaten track.

The day of March 31 we were engaged, and that night rested on our arms. Suddenly we were aroused by firing. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning. We fell into line. Soon the rebels charged. Then we were ordered to countercharge. Our regiment dashed forward in the darkness.

During the previous day our men had thrown up a line of earthworks somewhat in advance of our old position, but as yet these were unoccupied. When we reached these earthworks we found that the rebels had not charged into them. Evidently their courage had failed them at the prospect of meeting cold steel in the hand-tohand fight which they doubtless thought given entire satisfaction. The works are either would result.

we could hardly see 10 feet away. A scat- jewels, tempered steel springs, compensattering fire was being kept up by the enemy. By the flashes we could locate their line just a little in advance of our position.

but before the order could be executed the brigade commander cried out: "Don't fire! Don't fire! Those are our

"What regiment is that?" called a mem-"The 11th," came the answer, clear and yearly subscribers. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner distinct. All was confusion in our line. Address

prised. The camp of the Eighth Corps was Could it be that a part of our regiment had undoubtedy surprised; Gen. Wright was become separated, and was now in our front? surprised; the whole army was surprised, to We did not know.

"Who is your Colonel?" called a line

and when they were flanked and compelled | command was repeated, and a deadly volley was poured from muskets all along the line. Our Colonel was Hill. When that rebel camp, which they had plenty of time to do, had answered "Davis" we knew the forces in our front were not of the 11th Me. the 11th Miss., a Confederate regiment.-W. W. DOUGHTRY, Orr's Island, Me.

PICKET SHOTS

Whole Line.

Cavalry at Cedar Creek.

Lowell, Mass., writes: "In the issue of Oct. The Second Brigade troops had eaten their 21, Charles H. Flourney, Co. E, 2d Mass. Cairo. On the steamer he was robbed of report of Col. Molineux) at the time the John P. Beach as to the regiments first to enlist, and Aug. 16, 1863, was enrolled in the oppose Eurly's troops on the morning of 58th Ill., a veteran regiment, then recruiting Fourth Brigade had stood in line under Oct. 19, 1864. Never during my four years' at Cairo. These two brigades were ready to move as to retreat pell-mell, as stated by Comrade They Went in Early.

Spencer Phillips, Co. E, 3d Va., and Co. C, forced into the rebel army. He went North | Division, Fourteenth Corps." and entered the Union service May 13, 1861, and was at the front until after Lee's surrender. Afterwards his regiment was sent to the Plains, where it saw 12 months' service

against Indians. Another comrade who enlisted under the first call for 75,000 troops was Serg't Richard Davis, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. He enrolled April 22, 1861, and was mustered into the 14th Pa. at Danville, Montour County, Pa. The regiment was commanded by Col. Johnson. The original members were mustered out at immediately re-enlisted for three years. regiment until it was mustered out.

John Neill, New Orleans, La., was in the service over eight years. He enlisted in Co. B, 3d Ohio, a three-months regiment; re-enlisted for three years, then veteranized in Co. G. 82d Ohio, to serve one year or during the war. Afterwards he entered Co. D. 4th | over three years of hard service. U. S., and served until 1869. Comrade 10th Ohio were the first regiments at Camp | His grand ather was one of Gen. Washingcruiting station.

Another "Oldest Veteran." F. T. Twigg, Co. B, 2d Md., Gilpen, Md., has been reading the claims of comrades to the honor of being the youngest soldier, and thinks that the oldest soldier should be given a chance. He presents the name of James Welsh, whose home is on a spur of Savage Mountain, about four miles from Welsh enlisted at the age of 72 in the 2d Henry Clay. He worked on the C. & O. With the Sixth Corps and cavalry the Canal in Washington County, Md. He was conditions were very different. The Sixth a man at the time of the battle of Waterloo. either. He is now nearly 109 years old, and, Comrade Twigg claims, is the oldest living veteran of the late war.

All Did Their Duty. bus City, Iowa, writes: "I would not give | reported so to do."

much for a comrade who does not think he belonged to the best regiment in the service, but no regiment, brigade, division, or corps put down the rebellion. It took all four long years to accomplish this end. We all did our duty. There were no ' 300 fighting regi-"Fire! Fire!" cried the brigade commander | ments' only; all were fighting regiments. Is and our Colonel at the same instant. The | was the position a regiment occupied that made its loss greater at times than that of other regiments of the same brigade and division. There was little difference in the rank and file of the various regiments. We were all for one flag. The humblest who was in the ranks, who kept step to the music of the Union, has something to be proud of, and our children and grandchildren will

honor us long after we are gone. Let old comrades write of their experience." One of the Youngest. Another candidate for honors as the youngest soldier is Joseph Kirwack, 58th Ill., living at Louisville, Ill. Comrade Kirwack was born near Quebec, Canada, March 15, 1849. His parents were living at Kankakee, Ill., at the beginning of the war. He George W. Ballou, Musician, 30th Mass., went to St. Louis in the Summer of 1863, and was taken as a teamster, and ordered to

Brigade Commander Killed.

H. J. Crall, 38th Onio, Los Gatos, Cal., writes: "In Col. Fox's list of Union brigade commanders with the rank of Colonel killed in action, as given in THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE LIBRARY, No. 3, the name of Col. E. 6th W. Va. Cav., Salem, W. Va., writes that at H. Phelps, 38th Onio, is omitted. He was the breaking out of the war he was living in killed at the charge on Missionary Ridge Virginia, and had either to leave home or be | while commanding the Third Brigade, Third Scattering.

W. P. Mason, North Swansea, Mass., has a blanket with name of Capt. Robert C. Taylor, Co. F, 51st Pa., printed on it. He has made an unsuccessful search for Capt.

Taylor's relatives. Willis C. Osterhoudt, Ellenville, N. Y. wishes some comrade to send the song, "All Quiet Along the Potomac."

William G. Hoff, Foster, Mo., writes that he enlisted in Co. D. 4th M. S. M. Cav., in Au-Carlisle, Aug. 12, 1861. Comrade Davis gust, 1863. He took part in all the battles of both Shelby's and Price's raids. When He veteranized at Morris Island, S. C., at | the original members were mustered out he the end of his term, and remained with the was transferred to Co. B, commanded by Lieut. David L. Thompson.

J. P. Clark, New Carlisle, O., has his old knapsack, musket, blanket, sugar-bag, canteen, frying-pan, pocket looking-glass, haversack, and other relics of the war. Comrade Clark was in the 110th Ohio, and saw

A. P. Smith, Tacoma, Wash., writes that ton's body-guard. Comrade Smith is a son of a soldier of the war of 1812. One of his sons was shot through the jaw at Antietam, and another was at Libby and Belle Isle. The comrade himself saw 18 months' service. His first vote was cast for Jackson in 1839. He was a Democrat and Abolitionist in 1842, and in 1848 was a Free Soldier. In 1852 he voted the Republican ticket, and last year was for Comrade McKinley. He is

now 80 years old. Asa W. Slayton, 25th Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "In the issue of Oct. 7, by the omission of a few words in 'As to Gen. Judah,' I am made to say what I did not. What I wrote was that it was reported all along the line the day before the battle of Resaca that the General was riding at full length in an ambulance, being too tipsy to sit his horse. We did not see him Saturday, May 14, 1864, the day of somewhere in rear of the third line; he certainly kept out of sight of the first line. But it was May 12, after we passed Tunnel Hill, and May 13, passing through Snake Creek Milan Brownson, Co. K. 8th Iowa, Colum- Gap, that he utilized the ambulance, or was

G. A. R. JEWELRY.

Any man who has the right to wear this jewelry ought to have some of it, or all of it. The wearing of it means vastly more than mere personal adornmentit means that the wearer bore himself manfully as a soldier in one of the greatest wars of modern



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G.A.R. Ring .- Our specialty. Copyright. We have had made especially for us a Solid | Buttons are no cheap imitation. The disk is pearl-tinted enamel, and upon Gold Ring, with setting modeled after the its face, in raised work of heavy rolled-gold Bronze Lapel Button of the G.A.R. The setting is made of black onyx, and the plate, is the eagle, cannon and cannon-balls

constituting the upper portion of the Grand by was a rail fence in the cornfield. Lean- 214, while the entire less of the Sixth Corps fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee Remember, this ring is not plated in any Army badge, with the letters G.A.R. engraved in a scroll beneath. The setting is part, either band, shank, or setting. also of gold plate, and by pressing on a spring nished in any size, delivery guaranteed. the button can be taken apart, thus making This makes a beautiful and suitable pres-

> ent for any veteran. is one of the most handsome, useful and Sent as a premium for a club of 20 subscribers. No. 291-Grand Army Charm-is a watch charm composed of a Grand Army

enameled star in a ring of rolled gold. This

is just the thing for veterans. Free for TWO new subscribers. No. 292-G.A.R. Badge Charm-made | sonal service by its wearers in defense of their of rolled-gold plate. At the top are the country. In the center is the star of the double eagles in rolled gold. Below them Grand Army, and on either side are the enameled cannon-balls. Directly below this is the United States flag made of red and the flag is the star containing the various scribers. military emblems so well known to our readers. The whole charm is about two

inches in length. Free for a Club of FIVE Subscribers. No. 502. G.A.R. Watch. We have sold large numbers of this watch, and they have beautifully engraved like the center of the WALTHAM or ELGIN, as the purchaser During all this time it was so dark that may choose. They contain seven valuable ing expansion balance, patent safety pinion, stem-winding, and pendant-setting apparatus, full plate, a dust band that excludes every par-Our Colonel gave the command to fire, ticle of dust, quick train, jewel balance, porcelain dial, and all the latest and greatest improvements. The case is made of nickel silber of the 11th Me. who had advanced a ous service. We offer this really TWO yearly subscribers.

two rolled gold cannon lying upon a pile of crossed cannons. It is made of heavy rolled gold, warranted for 10 years' constant wear. This fine chain will be sent as a premium blue enamel and rolled gold. Attached to for a club of 15 yearly sub-No. 9. Victoria G.A.R. Chain. The cut shows the latest novelty for wives and other fair relatives of G.A.R. comrades.

G.A.R. Sleeve Buttons.-These Sleeve

it easy to adjust it in the cuffs. In short, it

valuable pieces of jewelry that has yet been de-

vised. Sent to any address, postage prepaid-

For a club of THREE new subscribers.

No. 5. National Watch Chain.-We

have had made specially for subscribers a

Watch Chain which is to be a token of per-

official G.A.R. badge. The ground is enameled in red and blue. with the figures in gold. This chain and charm will be sent to any address, free, for a club of NINE yearly subscribers.

It is 14-karat rolled-gold plate, warranted

for 10 years' constant wear. The charm is

No. 120. "The Same Canteen" Charm. No. 120 is an old friend in new dress, which needs no introduction. It is a fac-simile of an old canteen carried from Anver, a composition just as handsome and dur- tietam to Appomattox. It is heavy rolledable as coin silver. On the back of this case gold plate, designed especially for us. It is is the "G.A.R." badge, the emblem of glori- sent, postpaid, as a premium for a club of

fine watch for a club of 20 | it will look well on any veteran's watch-

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The fac-simile signature of